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Teresa, arrived in Constantinople, coming from Alexandria, on August 14. She started the 29th of the same month, bound to Odessa, from where she came back September 14, and on September 15 she started again, as above, going to Alexandria. It is evident, and this latter fact proves it, that plague bacilli are scattered already all around the sea shores of the Mediterranean, Marmora, and Black seas, as well as in Asia Minor, as I have several times declared in the sittings of the superior sanitary council. It is evident, too, that the efforts of the sanitary authorities to prevent the spread of the plague epidemic in Turkish land has been unsuccessful. I like to quote my report, sub. No. 214, of April 1, 1899, in which I expressed my doubt on the success of said efforts. In fact said authorities have not succeeded, nor will succeed, for, as I wrote in my report, sub. No. 228, of September 21, 1899.

It is a fact that lazarettoes, like fortresses, are there in order to defend the country from epidemics. "* * * It is not the fortresses, but the citizens' breasts that can defend the country; it is the application of the rules of hygiene that can defend the country against epidemics." It is what I have said in different sittings and at the last one, taking into consideration what has lately been published on the plague mortality of Bombay, where in the most crowded part of the city there are nearly 600 persons in about 600 square meters. I insisted again on the point to invite the Ottoman Government not to allow, by law, the building of houses higher than the width of the streets, and not to be allowed to build back-to-back houses. My proposition has been merely heard, more or less attentively, but it has not been taken into consideration.

To return to what we were saying. We must state that Turkish land is already infected with plague, which, for different reasons, namely, not being strong enough, has not yet the dread character which has in other times and still in Bombay, makes so many victims.

To complete this report I must say that Samsoun is a city of about 35,000 inhabitants, in which city the authorities, as usual, have already taken all the necessary steps by which plague will be stifled.

Respectfully, SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,
United States Sanitary Commissioner.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

BRITISH HONDURAS—*Belize.*—Month of September, 1901. Estimated population, 37,000. Total number of deaths, 73, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GERMANY—*Hanover.*—Month of August, 1901. Estimated population, 239,054. Total number of deaths, 478, including 187 from infectious diseases.

Weimar.—Month of September, 1901. Estimated population, 29,633. Total number of deaths, 40, including enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1, and 2 from measles.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended October 12, 1901, correspond to an annual rate of 15.9 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,463,026. The highest rate was recorded in New Castle, viz, 22.5, and the lowest in Derby, viz, 9.3.

London.—One thousand three hundred and nine deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 14; scarlet fever, 22; diphtheria, 54; whooping cough, 10; enteric fever, 11; smallpox, 3, and diarrhea and dysentery, 50. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 15.0 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,759 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 13.9 per 1,000 of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 13 from diphtheria, 3 from measles, 6 from scarlet fever, 3 from smallpox, and 6 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended October 12, 1901, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 19.4 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,079,708. The lowest rate was recorded in Kilkenny and Portadown, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Queenstown, viz, 59.5 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 146 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 6, and 1 from whooping cough.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended October 12, 1901, correspond to an annual rate of 16.1 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,656,525. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 6.3, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 23.6 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 513, including diphtheria, 6; measles, 6; scarlet fever, 7, and 5 from whooping cough.

Malta.—Two weeks ended October 5, 1901. Estimated population, 183,679. Total number of deaths, 164, including diphtheria, 4, and 2 from enteric fever.

SPAIN—*Cadiz.*—Month of September, 1901. Estimated population, 70,177. Total number of deaths, 135, including enteric fever 2, and 22 from tuberculosis.

FRANCE—*Nice.*—Month of September, 1901. Estimated population 127,027. Total number of deaths, 135, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 4; smallpox, 3, and 28 from tuberculosis.